IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.] and Means, and that of Mr. Stevens, which was agreed upon by the other half. The former did not contain the

egal tender clause.

The vote was taken on Mr. Horton's substitute by year

The vote was taken on an indicate any 95.

The vote then recurred en Mr. Stevens' substitute, which limits the issue of Treasury notes to one hundred and fifty millions, omits the clause relating to the foreign circulation of the bonds, and permits the holders of notes convert them either into twenty years bonds at six per cent, or five years bonds at seven per cent, at their option. This substitute was adopted without the yeas and

ays. The bill was then passed by a vote of vinety-three year

The bill now stands thus -Treasury notes for one hundred and fifty millions are to be issued, which are made a al tender for all public and private debt :, are receivable by the government for duties on imports, and are conbundred millions are to be issued, bearing interest at six per cent, and redeemable after twenty years. The following is the vote on the bill in detail:-

ote on the bill in detail:

yaze.

Kelly, Pennsylvania.

Kulinger, Pennsylvania.

Lansing, New York.

Leury, Maryland.

Loomis, Connecticut.

McKean, New York.

McKnight, Pennsylvania.

McPherson, Pennsylvania.

Marston, New Hampshire.

Maynard, Tennessee.

Mitchell, Indiana.

Morenead, Pennsylvania.

Morenead, Pennsylvania.

Merenead, Pennsylvania.

Felips, California.

Pike, Maine.

Price, Missouri.

Rice, Maine.

Ridels, Ohio.

Rollius, Maine.

Sargeant, California.

Sargeant, California. Alley, Massachusetts. Aldrich, Minnesota. Aldrich, Minnesota.
Arnold, Himois.
Ashley, Ohio.
Babbitt, Pennsylvania.
Bailey, Massarhusetts.
Bailey, Massarhusetts.
Bailey, Pennsylvania.
Baker, New York.
Boaman, Michigan.
Bingnam, Ohio.
Birr, Missourt.
Blair, Pennsylvania.
Blair, Virginia.
Blair, Virginia.
Blair, Ohio.
Buffinton, Massachusetts.
Burnham, Connecticut.
Campbell, Pennsylvania.
Chamberlain, New York.
Clark, New York. Sargeant, California. Shanke, Indiana. Shellabarger, Ohio. Sherman, New York. Juell, New York.
Dunn, Indiana.
Bdgerton, Ohio.
Bdwards New Hampshire.
Ely, New York.
Fessenden, Maine.
Fisher, Delaware.
Franchott, New York.
Frank, New York.
Frank, New York.
Gooch, Massachussetts.
Granger, Michigan.
Gurley, Ohio.
Haight, New York.
Bale, Pennsylvania.
Hanchett, Wisconsin.
Harrison, Ohio.
Hickman, Pennsylvania.
Hooper, Massachussetts.
Hutchins, Ohio.
Julian, in Jiana.
Kellogg, Michigan.
Kellogg, Michigan.
Kellogg, Michigan. Shellabarger, Ohio.
Sherman, New York.
Sloan, W. sconsin.
Spanlding, New York.
Steele, New York.
Upton, Virginia.
Van Horn, New York.
Van Wakenburgh, N. Yor
Van Wyork, New York.
Van Work, New York.
Wallace, Pennsylvania.
Wall, New York.
Wallace, Pennsylvania.
Walton, Maine.
Whidey, Virginia.
White, Indiana.
Windon, Mannesota.

Windon, Minnesota. Wilson, Iowa. Worcester, Chio. Worceter, Chie.

**Morrill, Vermont.
Morrils, Ohio.
Nixon, New Jersey.
Noble, Ohio.
Odell, New York.
**Pendieton, Ohio.
L. Perry, New Jersey.
Pomeroy, New York
Potter, Wiscousin.
Richardson, Illinois.
Robinson, Illinois.
Robinson, Illinois.
Sedgwack, New York.
Sheffield, Rhode Island.
Shiel, Oregon.
Stanta York Ancona, Pennsylvania. Faxter, Vermont. Biddle, Pennsylvania. Browne, Rhode Island. Browne, Rhode Island.
Cobb, New Jorsey.
F. A. Conkling, New York.
R. L. Conkling, New York.
Conway, Kansas.
Corning, New York.
Cox, Obio.
Craveus, Indiana.
Crisfield, Maryland.
Diven, New York.
Duniap, Kentucky.
Bliot, Massachusetts.
English, Connecticut.
Goodwin, Maine.
Grider, Kentucky.
Harding, Kentucky.
Harding, Kentucky.
Holman, Indiana.
Horton, Obio. Shemeld, Khode Islan Shiel, Oregon. Steele, New Jersey. Stratton, New Jersey Thomas, Massachuset Thomas, Maryland. Vallandigham, Ohio. Voorhies, Indiana. Wadsworth, Kentuck Horton, Ohio. Wadsworth, Kentucky.
Walton, Verment.
Ward, New York.
Webster, Maryland.
White, Ohio.
Wickliffe, Kentucky.
Wright, Pannsylvania. Lamer, Pennsylvania. Lovejoy, Illinois. Mallory, Kentucky. May, Maryland. Menzies, Kentucky.

The Treasury Note Bill as Passed by th The bill, as passed, is as follows:

The bill, as passed, is as follows.—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

That to meet the necessities of the Treasury of the United States and to provide a currency receivable for the public dues, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, one hundred and fifty millions of deliars of United States notes, not bearing interest, psyable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States at Washington or New York, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than free united States and the state of the demand Treasury notes authorized to be issued by the act of July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; which said demand notes shall be taken up as rapidly as practicable, and the notes herein provided for substituted for them: And provided, further, That the amount of the two kinds of notes together shall at no time exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. And such notes herein authorized aball be receivable in payment of all taxes, duties, imposts, excise, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States and for all salaries, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States. And any holders of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars, with the Treasurer of the United States and the assistant treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor duplic and private, within the United States to the Carlo, of the United States, or either of the assistant treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor duplic and private, within the Treasurer of the United States on of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the h them: And provided, further, That the amount of the two kinds of notes together shall at no time exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. And such notes herein authorized shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, duties, imposts, excise, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, and for all salaries, debts and demands only by the United States, and individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States. And any holders of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars, with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the assistant treasurers, small receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually at the Treasury or Sub-Treasuries of the United States, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Bolder thereof at his option, and instead of the bonds already described, an equal amount of bonds of the Enited States, coupon or registered, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent of the Enited States, coupon or registered, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent bolder thereof at his option, and instead of the bonds already described, an equal amount of bonds of the Enited States, coupon or registered, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent able at the pleasure of the United States after five years from the date thereof. And such United States notes shall be received the same as coin, at their par value, in payment fo

bonds of the United States bearing six per centum intercent at twenty years, or in seven per cent bonds at five
years."

Sec. 2. And be it further enoted, That to enable the
Secretary of the Treasury to fund the treasury notes and
douting debt of the United States, he is hereby authorized
to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds,
or registered bonds, to an amount not exceeding five
hundred million of dollars, and redsemable at
the pleasure of the government after twenty
years from date, and bearing interest at the
rate of six per centum per amount, payable
semi-annually. And the bonds herein authorized shall be
of such denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as may
be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury.
And the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such
bonds at any time for lawful money of the United States,
or for any of the Treasury notes that have been, or may
hereafter be, issued under any former act of Congress, or
for United States notes that may be issued under the previsions of this act; and all stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations, or associations within the United States, shall be
exempt from taration by any State or county.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the United
States notes and the coupen or registered bonds authorized by this act shall be in such form as the Secretary of
the Treasury may direct, and shall bear the written or
engraved signatures of the Treasury, and also, a evidence of lawfol issue, the imprint of a copy of the seal of
the Treasury pepartment, which imprint shall be made
under the direction of the Secretary, and also, as evidence of lawfol issue, the imprint of a copy of the seal of
the Treasury by such persons as may be specially
appointed by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the
treasurer by such persons as may be specially
appointed by the Treasury of the Treasury for that pur

or bonds shall be received from the engravers and before they are issued; or the said notes and bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasurer by such persons as may be specially appointed by the Becretary of the Treasury for that purpose, and shall be countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or for the Register by such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury may specially appoint for that purpose; and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes." approved the twenty-third day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, so far as they can be applied to this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived and remarked; and the sum of three hundred thousand dollars to be been appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this act into effect.

See. 4. stad be if purther endeded. That if any person or persons shall faisely make, forge, counterfeit or alter, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, counterfeited or altered, or shall withingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, counterfeiting, or altering any note, bond, coupon, or other security issued under the authority of this act, or heretofore issued under acts to authorize the fissue of Treasury notes or bonds; or shall pass, utter, publish or sell, or attempt to person whatsoever, every person or dending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall en conviction thereof, be purished by flas not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confine

ment to herd labor not exceeding fifteen years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

See, 5. And be if further enacted. That if any person having the custody of any plate or plates from which any engraved part of any notes, bonds, coupons or other securities in the fift section of this act mentioned, shall have been struck, or which shall have been propered for the purpose of striking the engraved part of any such notes, bonds, coupons or other securities, or any part thereof, shall use such plate or plates, or knowingly permit the same to be used for the purpose of striking any engraved part of any notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, accept such as shall be struck for the use of the United States by order of the proper officer thereof, or if any person shall engrave, or cause or procure to be engraved, or shall aid in engraving any plate or plates designed for the striking of any engraved part of any such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, or shall vend or sell any such plate or plates, or shall bring into the United States from any foreign place any such plate or plates, with any other intent or for any other purpose, in either case, than that such plate or plates shall be used in striking the engraved parts of such notes, bonds, coupons or other securities, for the use of the United States, or shall have in his custody or possession any metalic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any such notes, bonds, coupons or other securities, issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession or other securities, issued as aforesaid, with intent to sell or otherwise use the same to be used in his custody or possession any blank note or notes, bond or bonds, coupon or othersecurities, issued as aforesaid, with intent to sell or otherwise use the same to be used in his custody or possession any blank note or notes, bond or bonds, coupons, or other securities, espend as aforesaid, with intent to sell or otherwise use the same or if any person shall strike, phot

THE ATTACK ON FORT HENRY, TENN.

Oficial Report from General Halleck to General McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1862. General McClellan received a despatch from General Halleck last night, stating 5that our gunboats had commenced the bombardment of Fort Henry, on the Tennes see river, and that our troops in large forces had landed

No details of the battle have been received up to three o'clock this afternoon.

The Latest Reports from the Scene of

Action . CHICAGO, Feb. 6, 1862. A special despatch to the Journal, dated Tennessee

River, noon of yesterday, says:— The First and Second brigades of General McClernand

division, eight thousand strong, encamped yesterday evening four miles below Fort Henry. Three of our gunboats made a reconnoissance to the head of Panther Island. During a brisk fire between the gunboats and the fort the enemy used five guns, only one of them, rifled twenty-four-pounder, reaching the boats.

General Grant returned to Paducah last evening to bring

up Smith's brigade of 7,000 men. General McClernaud is left in command.

The country in the vicinity of Fort Henry is being thorougly reconncitered to day. Seven gunboats, under Com. Foote, are in the stream and ready.

It is reported that the rebels have been strongly rein forced, and rumor puts Beauregard in the fort. On troops are in the most confident spirits.

The Union Troops in the Cairo Military District.

ORDERS BRIGADING THE FORCES.
GENERAL ORDER NO. 5.
HENDQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAIRO.,
CAIRO, Feb. 1, 1862.

For temporary government the forces of this military district will be divided and commanded as follows, to with.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Movements of Troops in the Northwest The following is correspondence of the Missouri Republic

The remainder of General Sigel's division started We-

on Sunday morning, under command of Acting Brigadle Colonel Asboth's division started several days since

and there are left at this place only the troops which are t remain for the protection of the post.

The roads have somewhat improved and army team are progressing with less difficulty.

The Union refugees from Southwest Missouri are taking up their line of march for their homes once more. Every

day they may be seen on the road, winding their way wards the Southwest There is a rumor that Gen. Rains has been captured by Gen. Lane's force, but it needs confirmation.

Advices from Lebanon justify the inference that

moves forward, and no movement of importance nee e expected until all the troops to take part in the cam paign shall have been concentrated at that point.

The latest news from Gen Price, received by the pub

intends to show fight. Prospect of a Battle Near Lebanon-The

Rebel Price in a Tight Place. ROLLA, Feb. 6, 1862 The following is a special despatch to the Misson

Democrat:A messenger from Lebanon, who left yesterday a

eleven o'clock A. M., reports that the enemy's pickre within thirty miles of that place, and that the picket of the Unionists were within hailing distance. Firing had taken place between them, but it was subsequently suspended as if by mutual consent.

The report was current at Lebanon that General Price had made an ineffectual effort by three different routes t move off his baggage, but failed to accomplish his pur poses. He finally assured his men that the only alterna tive left was to fight or unrrender. Major Wright's battalion was twelve miles west,

possession of a flouring mill. The messenger passed Gen Sigel's body guard pear the Gasconade, and also General Asboth, who was crossing that river thirteen miles this side of Lebanon. A batch of prisoners had been captured, including

Captain Mansfield. The troops from Sedalia had not ar rived at Lebanon when the messenger departed.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4, 1862. The steamer Golden Age has arrived from Panam She brings \$80,000 in treasure from Manzanilla, Mexico. The steamer St. Louie, from San Francisco, arrived at Maszanilla on the 28th of January. She has \$1,400,000 p treasure to go via Panama to New York.

The bark Australia has arrived here with dates from the Sandwich Islands to the 14th uit. The news is univ portant.

Sailed to day ship Canton, for Hong Kong SAN FRANCISCO, Fob. 5, 1862. Arrived, ship Bunker Hill, Cork.

There is a slight revival of business on account of a partial reopening of communication with the interior Sales of Rio coffee at 23c.; Java, 30c. candles, 22c. | butter 30c.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Reported Capture of a Party of Rebel Cavalry-Disbanding of the Remnant of Humphrey Marshall's Forces, &c. LOUISVILLE, Ry., Feb. 5, 1862.

Colonel Carfield is at Paintville, with sufficient force e preserve order. Humphrey Marshall, have gone back to Virginia. Mar

shall and the rest of his forces went to Pound Gap, where he disbanded them. The present whereabouts of Humphrey Marshall is no

A rumor prevails that a party of rebel cavalry, suppose

o belong to Morgan's force, were surprised last night between Lebanon and Green river, and forty of them killed. No federal loss.

Later rumers say that Morgan has been captured. Rebel Compliment to General Zollicoffer

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6, 1862.
The Louisville (Nashville) Courier of the 3d says that by order of the provisional government of Kentucky the same of Wolf county has been changed to Zollicoffe county, and adds, the county of Zollicoffer will perpetuate

GENERAL BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

Boston, Feb. 6, 1862. Great activity prevails in getting off the Butler expe dition. The vessels already loaded or loading with troops and stores, consist of the ships Undaunted, North American, Idaho, Ocean Pearl, Wilder Farley and Western Em-

pire; also some steamers.

The Maine Fourteenth regiment, First Maine battery, Second Vermont battery and Fourth Massachusetts bat-tery, of the New England division, are being embarked to-day. Probably all the above vessels will sail the present week. General Butler's entire division will con-

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of French Vessels-of-War-The Rebel Fleet in Elizabeth River, &c. FORTHESS MONROS, Feb. 5, 1862.
The French steamer Catinet sailed this forenoon for

The French flagship Fomone is still here. It is probable that the French fleet in our waters will

be represented here for some time, one or two vessels being always in port. Another French steamer is daily expected. The rebel fleet in Elizabeth river has been moving about

considerably all day. During the forenoon heavy firing was going on at Sewall's Point, and this afternoon a tug was seen steaming around and at one time towing some. thing supposed to be a floating battery.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE GUNBOAT MIAMI.

UNITED STATES TRANSPORT CONSTITUTION,) AT SEA, Feb. 4, 1962.

Particulars of the Disaster-Discovery of the Sinking sel by the Steamer Constitution-Towing the Disabled Ves-sel Back to Fortress Monroe, &c.

el Back to Fortress Monroe, &c.

I have been for some time satisfied that we could not get far on our way for Ship Island without meeting with ome unusual detention; but I confess that I was unprepared for an incident which occurred this afternoon, and which has obliged us to turn directly around and head

for Cape Henry.

At about four o'clock this afternoon, when some forty niles north of Cape Hatteras, we descried coming towards us a steamer of some description. When within about four miles of us she set three naval signals, and displayed the Stars and Stripes from her peak. The Constitution not being in the naval service could, of course, make nothing of the signals, observing which the stran-ger lowered them and the flag, and then hoisted the en. sign, union down, the signal of distress. On approaching within hairing distance we discovered her to be an American gunboat. Her captain hailed Captain Fletcher, of the Constitution, saying that his vessel was in a sink ing condition. "Aye, aye, sir!" responded Captain Fletcher, with a promptness creditable to his humanity:

Fletcher, with a promptness creditable to his humanity; we will take you in tow to Cape Henry." A boat was sent out from the Constitution, and, after no small exertion, in a heavy sea, succeeded in gesting a hawser from the gunboat to our ship, and at a little after six o clock this evening we were under way for Cape Henry.

After about an hour it was feared that the hawser was too small and might part, so we lay to again, and made fest another line to our helpless neighbor.

An attempt was made to learn the name of the disabled steamer; but, owing to the confusion, her captain did not near the question. As she is constructed so as to run either way, having a rudder at either end, she is generally supposed on our ship to be a new gunboat, just insished in Brooklyn. Her armament had evidently condisted of eight guns, all but two of which (one forward and one aft) had been thrown overboard to lighten her. I judge that she had about a hundred souls on board. We have no idea of the nature or extent of her injuries, and can only see that she rolls fearfully, and is entirely at the mercy of the waves. Great as was the regret at the mercy of the waves. Great as was the regret at the mercy of the waves. Great as was the regret at the mercy of the waves. Great as was the regret at the mercy of the waves. Great as was the regret at the mercy of the waves. Great as was the regret at the mercy of the waves. Great as was the regret at the mercy of the waves. Great as was the regret at the mercy of the waves. Great as was the regret at the mercy of the waves. Great as was the regret at the mercy of the waves. Great as was the regret at the mercy of the waves. Great as was the regret at the mercy of the waves. Great as was the regret at the mercy of the waves. Great as was the regret at the mercy of the waves. Great as was the regret at the mercy of the waves. Great as was the regret at the mercy of the waves. Great as was the regret at the mercy of the waves. Great as was the regret at the mercy of the waves. Great as was th being obliged to lose so much time on our trip, all on board were rejoiced to be able to save so many human lives, and it is also a source of great satisfaction that the heavy expense to the country of the Constitution is in a measure compensated for by our fortunate resource of a valuable gunboat from destruction.

WEGNESDAY, Feb. 5, 1862. We arrived off Cape Henry, with our "prize," at about en o'clock this morning, and after an assurance from the Foreress Monroe, we cast off the hawsers, and were about proceeding again to sea, when it was suddenly concluded, proceeding again to sea, when it was suddenly concluded, for peremptory reasons, to run up to the fort and anchor, on hailing the captain of the disabled vessel this morning, we learned that she was the gunboat Miamil, from Philadelphia, and had been trying to get into Hatteras Iniet. No other particulars were elicited. We anchored off the fort at noon, and the Miami has since arrived. Her captain came alongside the Constitution and told us that the machinery of the Miami was so badly out of order that she was completely disabled, and would have been was hed shore before morning if we had not picked her

that she was completely disabled, and would have been washed ashore before morning it we had not picked her any our reason for coming up to the fort was that this morning a case of varioloid was discovered in the hospital of the ship. The name of the sufferer is James St. Coolidge, a private in Captain Farrington's Company F. Twelith Maine regiment. Colonels Shepley and French, with the ship's surgeon. Dr. Perkins, and Drs. Thompson and Moore, the regimental surgeons, went ashore as soon as we arrived here to confer with Dr. Cuyler, the Post Surgeon of Fortress Monroe, about the case. Br. Cuyler advised them to sail for Ship Island. He thinks they need have no apprehensions of the disease spreading on board the ship; for it any of the men have taken the disease from St. Coolidge it will not develope itself in them under four-teen days, and long baiore that we shall probably be at ship island. The surgeons have made an examination of the remainder of the such in hospital, and report that in no other instance are there any premonitory symptoms of smallpox. On the strength of this and Dr. Cuyler's advice the surgeons recommend that we proceed to out destination, and the commanding officer. Col. Shepley, has concluded to do so. We shall probably leave this evening or to morrow morning.

The man with the varioloid was sent ashore this afternoon to the smallpox hospital. He was not the man of whom the Traceller said that he had been taken to the smallpox hospital and afterwards conveyed to the ship that on the contrary, he has been on board the ship the still Leav't approve the poley of running the risk of com-

friends need have no anxiety about us: but I think our friends need have no anxiety about us; but still can't approve the policy of running the risk of com-nunicating the similpox to what will be, when we get there, the rather crowded population of Ship Island.

The Tammany Regiment.

are now vacancies in this regiment for a full mpany, with its officers. By advertisement elsewhere it will be seen that the regiment forms part of General Stone's division and is healthily located at Poolesville This is, therefore, an excellent opportunity for these who are desirous of becoming attached to a real lighting corpe, as this regiment has passed through the action at Ball's Buff and has won some fame.

City Intelligence.

PRESENTATION OF BOOKS TO THE SEVENTH NEW HAMP-SHIPS REGIMENT.—All the companies of this regiment have been furnished by the American Tract Society with the "Soldiers Camp Library." Yesterday afternoon the pre sentation to seven of the companies took place, in the barracks, in White street, when appropriate and cheering addresses were made by Rev. O. Eastman and Mr. S. W. Stebbins. The men were encouraged to an attentive reading of the books, and a carrying out of the great reading of the books, and a carrying out of the great principles for the support of which they were enlisted, and beyond that waging a vigorous war against the arch-secessionist Satan and his emissaries—profanity, Sabbath breaking, intemperance and gambling, trusting in God through Christ to bring them off more than conquerors. Hearty expressions of thanks from the Chaplain and the company's officers were concurred in by the men, who evinced their approbation by cheers. It is due to Missionary Sunday School No. 176 to say that out of its poverty it contributed the means to furnish three of these libraries. Fire in Husson Street.—About eight o'clock last even-

ing, a fire occurred in a garret bedroom, at No. 194 Hudson street, occupied by Mrs. Sarah A. Wright, an authoress. The most part of her clothing was destroyed, together The most part of her doming was destroyed, bigether with about a thousand pages of manuscript of a work about to he published. Mr. Henry C. Glickmann kept the house, and the damage dome to he furniture is about \$75. Insured for \$1,200 in the Phoine Insurance Company. Demage to building about \$50. Insured. The fire was caused by Mrs. Wright enrecemby throwing a lighted match on the floor.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Terrible Growling Over the Canal Appointments-Interesting Facts in Regard to the Lobby-The Bulls and Bears-The Female Lobbyiets-Condition of Senator Henderson-Public De-fence Bill-Fortifications of New York-Metropolitan Railroad Bills-Reorganization of the Militia, &c., &c., &c.

ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1862. The canal appointments made yesterday have stirred up a regular storm. The Weed men are growling like a set of bears, declaring that the democrats of the Regency chool have secured the lion's share. The fact is unques tiorably true that the barnburner republicans and demo of the Canal Board have pulled together and secured for themselves all the important positions, giving to the whig republicans those positions that the others did not care anything about. Here is another evidence of preparations for a new deal in parties. In short, it is another one of those steps at will prepare the way for severing recent party

ties, and form new combinations. While the bearnburner republicans were fighting Seward and Weed, and endeavoring to destroy their power, Greeley was found working with them; but now that there are symptoms of leaving the republican party, the question is, will Greeley follow them? If he does, he will have to ride some other than the woolly horse.

The lobby is fast filling up, and everything now indicates that the real business of the season is about to commence. The notice given yesterday of the Broadway and other railroads, city charter and several other New York bills gare no doubt the cause of all this rush. The third house will now be put in trum, and their business commence in earnest. Look out, therefore, for a squall at no distant day. It is generally understood that a number of the developements in regard to the last Legislature has been made for the purpose of assisting the passage of certain bills. The public. I presume, are aware that the Albany lobby has, like Wall street, its "bulls and bears." On one occasion the "bulls" had complete control of the lobby, giving the "bears" no show whatever. The result was that the jobs all rushed through kitting, paying no regard to the Governor's evic constitution or anything else. Last year the factions were nearly equally divided; one day the "bulls" had control, another day the "bulls" always laboring to pass bills, while the "bears" took the other side and done all within their power to defeat measures. The cause of this nearly equal division of the factions last year and those who could pay a fraction the most always secured the balance of power between the "bulls" and those who could pay a fraction the most always secured the balance of power between the "bulls" and those who could pay a fraction the most always secured the balance of power between the "bulls" and "bears." Thus, on the Post Office. Bill, the fund was entirely made the control of the "bulls" had complete the bulls." The power had been beared by the bulls" made the bulls. The power had bee

has settled all animosities, and banishes all hard feeling that arose under his defeat, and the School Department has now clear sailing and a fair road—a position of affairs that was feared would not arrive.

—soator Henderson, from Long Island, was not taken to Utics until this morning. His friends, learning that Dr. Grey was to be here, postponed his departure until his arrival. In the meantims he was kept quietly in his arrival. In the meantims he was kept quietly in his argom at a private house. The above physician called upon him yesterday, and arrangements were made for his departure at an early hour this morning. It is really a calamity that a man of fire talents, excellent education, and were it not for this mistortune he would have stood one of the first in the, Senate able to meet in debate any of the Senators around the circle. And even while laboring under this mistortune he manifests a sound judgment on all important questions, as every vote that he has given will testify—the trouble being that he imagines that those who oppose him and do not give him their strict aftention are trying to insult him. The origin of the present difficulty, I am informmed, arose from the excitement of the canvass. He had been travelling and speaking night and day for two weeks, losing sleep and cating but little. The consequence was his nervous system became deranged, and about three days before the election his friends thought they discovered symptoms of his being beside himself. The district was considered against him, being strongly democratic herefore; but upon receiving the returns showing that he was elected he was overjoyed and completely upset by his success, and has not been wholly himself since. Occasionally, however, he appears natural, and on those occasions he is a person with whom any one might be proud to associate. He possesses one of the finest memories ever given to mortals, and has, in his rational moments, at his command a perfect encyclopedia of knowledge in literature, science and history, both Bi

of the affair.

Mr. Pierce made two or three efforts to get an evening session, for the purpose of introducing the bill, it not being quite ready to be presented this morning, but failed in his effort. It will not, therefore, come up before

being quite ready to be presented this morning, but failed in his effort. It will not, therefore, come up before to morrow.

There was a lengthy debate in the Assembly this morning over the bill to cede to the national government the right to take possession of lands adjacent to Fort Tompkins, on Staten Island, and Fort Hamilton, on the opposite side of the Narrows. The owners of the land thought that the bill placed them in the hands of the government without a just compensation, and desired an amendment to the bill drawn by government officials, giving details in regard to the assessment of damages, &c. The question was debated nearly all the morning, but finally the bill was ordered to a third rending, in precisely the same form that it was reported by the committee.

Mr. Parrott, the inventor of the famous gun bearing his name, was here yesterday by invitation of the authorities, for the purpose of making out an estimate for cannon and projectiles. The estimate upon which the bill is based is for eight hundred guns. There has not been, nor will there be, a bill before this Legislature that will demand more public attention than this. Its speedy passage should be secured beyond all doubt.

The report of General Arthur does not give a very favorable account of the defences of the State; but I am Informed that the worst has not been told, that General Arthur stated that he did not dare to give it as bad as it was. The Legislature will readily see the importance of prompt action in the matter.

Alderman Bradyswas before the Committee on Privileges and Elegislature will readily see the importance of prompt action in the inatter.

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Mr. Brady has again got a postponement of his examination for one week. He admitted in his testimony that he crown the again to-morrow.

Mr. Brady has again got a postponement of his examination for one week. He admitted in his testimony that he order

only has one track in Broadway. The cars are to go down the Sixth avenue and other side streets, and to go up in Broadway. There are a number of changes in other portions of the bill.

There will be some six or seven railroad bills introduced into the Assembly in the next two weeks. Alse a bill to repeal the Belt Railroad grant. Raymond is at the bottom of the attempt to repeal the Belt bill.

The Militia Committee are preparing a bill for the enrollment of the militia. It is nearly completed, and provides for the organization of one company in every township, a regiment in every Assembly district, and a brigade in every Senatorial district, each to meet and drill ten days each year, and every two years to spend ten in camp.

The ann at report of the managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York was presented.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORARLY. To amend the act to enforce the liability of bank To amend the act to enforce the liability of bank stockholders. Also imposing tax on dogs, and creating a fund to pay damages inflicted on sheep. Likewise relative to the taking of acknowledgement of proof of deeds by persons residing out of the State.

By Mr. Smith—For providing compensation to passengers injured by rairoad accidents. To establish surgical stations along the lines of railroads, with hospital accommodations.

modations.

By Mr. Harden-For the protection of bridges belong

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act to amend the General Manufacturing

law.

To authorize the banks of this State to take and hold stock of this State or of the United States.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. Harden to insert freesury notes. Lost, and bill passed without amend-

ment.

Mr. Senator Henderson's health has rendered it necessary for his friends to place him under the medical care of Dr. Gray, of Utica.

ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1862. t Searles, member elect for the First Assem astrict of Albany, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. John Vanderzee, appeared and took his

oath of office. to amend the law of 1861, ceding jurisdiction to the United States over lands within the State, as sights for lighthouses and fortifications. The bill allows the United States to acquire lands for the purpose of build-ing forts, &c., adjacent to Fort Hamilton. on Long Island, and Fort Tompkins, on Staten Island. The bill makes provision that if the United States fails to agree with the owners for the appointment or commis sioners by the court, who shall make report within thirty

to agree with the owners for the appointment or commissioners by the court, who shall make report within thirty days after the appointment, giving proper compensation for improvements on land, and damage, if any, to adjacent lands now belonging to the owners.

Mr. Talimax mewed an amendment providing compensation to the several owners for fisheries and water rights for damage by being cut off from access to highways, or from the purpose to which the land may be put.

Mr. Bandher opposed the amendment, on the ground that the amendment will be the means of embarrassing the government in getting possession of the land, which ought now to be in their possession, on which fortifications should be erected immediately.

Mr. Royal Prairs, as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, stated that every attention had been paid to the argument of owners of land and all parties interested, and that the United States had no desire to take private land under its legitimate value. The committee could have no object in preventing the owners receiving full value for their property. But he had in mind the Fort Snelling swindle that had been perpetrated on the government; and, not suspecting that the owners of this land had any desire to follow in the footsteps of such men, the committee wished so to frame the bill as to guard against unnecessary delay. The committee had been urged to insert a clause requiring the commissioners to examine the owners of land as to the value and damages, and to make their decision accordingly. This reversed the duty of the appraisers, which was to value the lands fairly between the purchasers and owners. If compensation is to be made because forts are erected, owners three miles distant have as good a claim for damages. The claims for lisheries have never been made before the committee, or the examination would have been made on the ground that the claim had been ascertained that the United States had never been defrauded. The people, though, often had defrauded the United States. He arg

The Defences of New York.

IMPORTANT BILL FROM THE LEGISLATIVE MILITARY COMMITTEE. The Committee on Militia and Public Defence in the Assembly, through their chairman, Mr. Pierce, of Ulster, have prepared and will itroduce a bill with the follow

ing provisions:-

ing provisions:—

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Comptroller are hereby constituted a commission to be called the Commissioners of Public Defence. The Governor and either of the other commissioners shall have full power to act in the absence of the third.

The Engineer in Chief, the State Engineer and Surveyor, together with three engineers of good professional reputation, to be designated by the Board of Commissioners as aforesaid, shall form a board to consider and report plans for the defence and protection of the harbors and frontier of the State. And a suitable compensation, to be fixed by said Board of Commissioners.

penses necessarily incurred by said Board of Engineers in the discharge of their duties, shall be refunded to the several members thereof.

The Commissioners of Public Defence are hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be procured and manufactured such supply of heavy ordnance, to be mounted at the several existing fortifications within the territorial limits of this State, and such further supply of ordnance for use at exposed points within this State and for general purposes of defence, as, after a satisfactory examination, shall by them be deemed proper and necessary: and also to cause to be procured and manufactured all the necessary carriages, implements and other appurtenances belonging to such ordnance, and the necessary supply of ammunition and projectiles therefor, and to incur all necessary expenses incident to the transportation and mounting of the same.

The Commissioners of Public Defence are hereby authorized and empowered to procure or cause to be manufactured, in addition to the serviceable arms now the property of the State and under its control, such additional number of approved arms, accourtements and ammunition as may by said Board be deemed necessary for the effectual arming of the militia of the State, under whatever name they may be hereafter designated.

The Commissioners of Public Defence are hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be made such surveys, or other examination for ascertaining the topography and general features of defence at all exposed points within this State, and such plans for defensive works at such points as shall by them be deemed necessary.

The Commissioners of Public Defence are hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be made such surveys, or other examination for ascertaining the topography and general features of defence at all exposed points within this State, and such plans for defensive works at such points as shall by them be deemed necessary.

works at such points as shall by them be deemed necessary.

The Commissioners of Public Defence are nereby authorized and empowered to accept the service and to cause to be enrolled and mustered into the service of the State from time to time, as may become necessary, for one year, unless sooner discharged by the order of the said Commissioners, such number of volunteers as in their discretion may be deemed necessary, not to exceed one hundred thousand men, to be officered, organized and equipped in such manner as the said Commissioners may order and direct, and to be formed and organized without regard to military districts; the said force hereby authorized being in addition to the present military organization of the said State, and a part of the milita thereof.

The sum of two millions of dollars, or so much there-

thereof.

The sum of two millions of dollars, or so much there—
of as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses authorized by the third and fourth
sections of this act.

The sum of thirty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may become necessary, is hereby appropriated to
defray the expenses authorized by the fifth section of this
act, and for other contingent expenses incurred by the
engineer's department. engineer's department.

The following will probably be embodied in a separate

bill:— The Commissioners of Public Defence are hereby The Commissioners of Public Defence are hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be erected such and so many temporary fortifications and defensive works, and to cause to be constructed and prepared such works and means of defence, and at such points and places within this State, as, after receiving the Report of the Board of Engineers authorized by the second section of this act, may, by the said Commissioners, be deemed necessary.

the sourd of Engineers autorized the sour of this act, may, by the said Commissioners, be deemed necessary.

In addition to the authority specially conferred upon the Commissioners of Public Defence by this act, they are hereby empowered, in case of war, invasion, insurrection or imminent danger thereof; to take all needful measures for affording entire security to the persons and property of the citizens of this State.

The sum of \$2,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to defray the expenditures contemplated by the other provisions of this act, to be expended in such manner as the Commissioners aforesaid shall deem most appropriate for the purpose of efficiently organizing, equipping and marshalling the militia of the State and providing for the public defence; but no part of the money appropriated under this section shall be expended, unless, in the opinion of the said Commissioners, there shall be a necessity, actual or impending, for the use of the same or any portion thereof before the next session of the Legislature.

THE APPROACHING CARNIVAL ON THE WASHINGTON SKAYING POND.—There seems to be some misunderstanding about the manner in which tickets are to be procured for the forthcoming carnival on the pend of the above menintended by the policy of the policy of the above means therefore the club. It is thought by many that the manager intend to throw the affair open to the public generally. The members of the club will be glad to learn, however that such is not the care. Tickets can be purchased by members of the club only, or persons introduced by them, and each member will be held to a strict accountability for the character of the party so introduced.

for the privilege of consulting his counsel, and subsequently for a week's postponement.

The Broadway Railroad bell, noticed yesterday, will be introduced to morrow. The incorporators are the same as in the bill of last winter. The roate is changed, and is estimated at \$20,000, of which only \$2,800 is inserted.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN GORDON.

The Respite of Captain Gordon for Th Weeks-Warrant from the President of the United States-No Hope of Further

Clemency. Frs. 6.—This morning United States Marshal Murray received the following official despatch from the Department of State at Washington, granting a temporary suspension of the sentence on Captain Gordon, convicted of dealing in the slave trade on board the ship Erie:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1862. }
ROBERT MUSEAY, Esq., Marshal of the United States for the

ROBERT MUERAY, Esq., Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New York:— Six.—I transmit herewith the President's warrant for the respite of the sentence of death imposed upon Nathaniel Gordon, the receipt of which you will be

pleased to acknowledge.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States

America. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:-To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.—
Whereas, it appears that at a term of the Circuit Court
of the United States of America for the Southern District
of New York, held in the month of November, A. D. 1861,
Nathaniel Gordon was indicted and convicted for being engaged in the slave trade, and was, by the said court, sentenced to be put to death by hanging by the neck on Friday, the seventh day of February, A. D. 1862; And whereas, a large number of respectable citizens

have earnestly besought me to commute the said sen-tence of the said Nathaniel Gordon to a term of imprisonment for life, which application I have felt it my duty to

And whereas, it has seemed to me probable that the unsuccessful application for the commutation of his sen-tence may have prevented the said Nathaniel Gordon

tence may have prevented the said Nathaniel Gordon from making the necessary preparations for the awful change which awaits him;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, have granted, and do hereby grant unto him, the said Nathaniel Gordon, a respite of the above recited sentence until Friday, the twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1862, between the hours of twelve o'clock at noon and three o'clock in the afternoon of the said day, when the said sentence shall be executed.

In granting this respite it becomes my painful duty to announce to the prisoner that relinquishing all expectation of pardon by human authority, he refer himself alone to the mercy of the common God and Father of all men.

men.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the Capitol of Washington, the 4th day of February, 1862, and of the independence of the United States the 86th.

By the President: William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

On receipt of the foregoing the Marshal, accompanied

States the 86th.

By the President: William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

On receipt of the foregoing the Marshal, accompanied by Moses H. Grinnell and Simeon Draper, Engrs., two of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, proceeded to the convet's cell, where they found Gordon engaged in prayer with the Rev. Mr. Camp, a Methodist clergyman.

The Marshal and, "Good morning, Captain Gordon."

"Good merning, Marshal, sit down."

The Marshal—"I have a communication from the President which I propose to read to you."

Gordon said he expected it. The Marshal produced the paper and read it to the unhappy man, and then told him not to have the slightest hope of ultimate pardon or further commutation; that the President had acted very humanely in giving him (Gordon) time to meet his Maker and prepare himself for another world.

The prisoner received the intelligence for which he had been somewhat prepared, with a calm despondency. The Marshal told him that if he had anything to say he would come to him'at any time. Gordon said he would prefer to speak to him now.

Messrs. Grinnell and Draper retired. Gordon teen spoke feelingly of his wife and child, and felt deeply for their condition.

The Marshal promised him that he would raise a sufficient sum in this city to place them beyond the immediate want of pocuniary means, and begged of him not to let their necessities press upon him now.

The conversation lasted some time, and the Marshal left the prisoner with his spiritual adviser.

SERIOUS EMEUTE IN BROADWAY—PAT. MATHEMS FATALLY IN JURED.—Pat. Mathems, the hero of a hundred fights and June,—Pat. manews, the nero or a numbered ugate and hairbreath 'scapes, has probably fought his last battle. He is now lying at the New York Hospital in a precarious condition, from the effects of injuries received in a fight at the corner of Broadway and Fifty first street yester day morning. The particulars of the affair, as fursished to our reporter, are as follows:—Mathews, it appears, got up a sleighing party on Wednesday night, and started for High Bridge. The company consisted of Mathews and a woman named Alice Gray in one sleigh, and Henry Felter woman named Alice Gray in one sieign, and Henry Seiter and a friend is another. Everything passed off pleasantly enough until they were returning to the city, when they came in collision with three strangers near the corner of Broadway and Fifty first street and a general row ensued. Felter first became embroiled in the difficulty, and get-ting rather the worst of the encounter called upon Mathews for help. Mathews was quite intoxicated at the time, and Miss Gray, fearing that he would not be able to but he managed to break loose from her and was soon in but he managed to oreas toose from the midst of the fight. Miss Gray followed close behind, hoping to get Mathews away, but before she got up her companion received two stabs in the right side. She companion received two stabs in the right side. She endeavoring to shield the former from further violence received a stab in the hip, from the effects of which sh

endeavoring to shield the former from further violence received a stab in the hip, from the effects of which she is now confined to bed.

The police of the Twenty-second precinct were early on the spot, and succeeded in arresting three men, named William Whiston, John Reynolds and James S. Kelly, on suspicion of being implicated in the row. The injured parties were brought to the station house, where their wounds were dressed, and their condition made as comfortable as the circumstances would permit. Subsequently Coroner Ranney was called upon to take the satemortem examination of the wounded man; but there being no apprehension of any immediate danger, the proceedings were postponed until to-day. Mathews was then conveyed to the New York Hospital, where he was attended by Br. Roosa. Upon examination the physician found that the knife had penetrated the pleura between the eighth and ninth ribs on the right side, inflicting such severe injuries that the chances of the patient's recovery are extremely doubtful. Up to last evening, however, Mathews' condition was quite comfortable, and there was no apprehension of any immediate danger; but, to use the doctor's language, "The chances of his recovery are twenty to one."

Miss Gray is also confined at the hospital, where she is visited hourly by a large number of sympathizing friends. She is able to converse field in the transpired. Mathews' friends, to the number of seventy-five to one hundred perhaps, called at the hospital during the day, but none save a favored few were permitted to see him. The injured man gave his occupation as horse dealer, and hive age as thirty years. He formerly held an office under Street Commissioner Taylor, but since the death of the latter he has been thrown on his own resources, and compelled to make a living in the horse trade. He was a constant attendant at all races, prize fights and other exciting scenes, and was as well known among the "sports" as any man in New York.

The examination, by Coroner Rannay, will come off at the Jeffe

noon, as detective Dusenbury was standing on the corner of Broadway and Ann street, he observed a young man with his hand in the pocket of a lady who wa the street. He immediately run after and caught him just as he was in the act of making off with her pocketbook that as he was in the act of making off with her pocketbook that be had managed to extract from her pocket. As soon as he found himself a prisoner he made a desperate effort to escape, and in doing so ripped the entire coat off his back, and by that means succeeded in gatting out of the graup of the officer. He then darted down Ann street at a furious rate, and on nearing Nassau street was stopped by a patroimen, who, hearing the cries of detective Dusenbury, drew his club to stop the thief. Finding that there was no chance of escape past the officer he shot up into a building, and was just in the act of getting out on the roof when detective Dusenbury caught him by the leg and pulled him down. He was conveyed to the police headquarters where he gave his name as Michael Kenny. He was accordingly locked up to wait an examination. In his flight he threw away the pocketbook, which could not be found.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Betts. Fru. 6 .- The United States vs. the bark Empress .- This Orleans. The cargo, coffee, is valued at \$125,000. The ciaimants moved, on afficient, it have the sais of the Prize Commissioners broken, in order that the Marshal might air the cargo from time to time, as it was suffering for want of ventilation.

Mr. Woodford, Assistant United States Attorney, assented, and the Court granted the motion. s a vessel seized for violation of the blockade of New

Court Calendar—This Day.

SCIENTIA COURT—Part I—Nos. 2927, 2897, 3993, 1125, 2771, 1913, 3099, 3329, 3337, 1343, 3047, 3049, 1907, 3339, 3347. Part 2—Nos. 1912, 3196, 3269, 3514, 3498, 3584, 2770, 1350, 3592, 3666, 3606, 3614.

COMMON PLASS—Part I—Nos. 857, 735, 736, 572, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 877, 878, 879, 680, 439, 860. Part 2—Nos. 596, 286, 566 %, 581 %, 302, 687, 406, 622, 629, 853, 400, 761, 394, 1482, 880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, FOR CARTES DE Visite.—A neat one for the pocket, perfectly unique, to hold 16 portraits, with clasp, 75 cents. Large one, to hold 5 portraits 31 50; with clasp, 81 72. One bound in real morocco, elegantly embossed and clasped, for 30 portraits, 83 50; or 40 do, 34; for 60 portraits, 85; royal four to quarto Album, to hold 20 portraits, 15. Large-massertunct main fractured by A. DOW-LING, 60 and 67 Nassau street. The trade supplied and a liberal discount oflowed.

17 TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN-BY DR LUTHER, Sr., Dentist, 105 East Twenty-second street
Li was to Mrs. Curtis, 645 Recodway. Warranted Artifolds
Tech-Silver, 27; vicentized, "Or plating, 215, gold, 320
anders enamed or bone filling, 30 em 5